Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1824. [NO. 355.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of hich *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always he had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.
WILLIAM L. HAYES.
Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty-dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
CHARLES J. LIDE.
Marlboro' District, S. C. *April 8, 1823* 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.
WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Fay-st eet, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO
Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.
November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-street Fayetteville, N. C

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value. THOMAS STRODE.
October 29, 1823.—*22

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.
At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1,

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS.
(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

HAS just received a large and general assortmen of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.
Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,
2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.
November 20.——25*

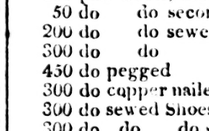
AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW



Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.
December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS ANDHKDPS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk } Hosiery.
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do } Domestic.
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL CO

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of
Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.
Fayetteville, January 14, 1824.—2wis-eoptf

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.
January 6, 1824—.32*

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon Jugs or Crocks at $6 00 per doz.
2 do do do 4 00
1 do do do 2 40
½ do do do 1 80
¼ do do do 1 00
1-8 do do do 75

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8t55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

LOST,

ON Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning last, a small light coloured Pocket Book. It contained one five dollar note; a due bill, signed by Jacob Allen, for $39 60, and some other papers, of little use to any person but myself. It has my name written inside, and dated Newark, Oct. 1. The money will be given for the book and papers, on its delivery at the Observer Office. WM. ROFF.
March 18, 1824.—2t55.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber's Saw Mill being now in complete operation, he takes this method of informing his friends, the Town Commissioners, and the public in general, that Lumber to any moderate amount, can be furnished on short notice. Those who choose to furnish their own logs, can have them sawed with neatness and despatch, at the following prices:

For sawing pine lumber, $ 5 pr. 1000 feet,
Do do walnut do 10 do do do
And for all other kinds of timber $8 pr. 1000 ft.
JNO. CLARK.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1824.—6t57.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT HIS OFFICE.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3, 1824.—52tf.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.
March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.
ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*
Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12wt64

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of January, at the Buzzard Spring, near Mrs. Caraway's, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

about five feet high, much marked with the gear, and some saddle spots on his back Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and have all reasonable expenses paid
THOMAS BURNET.
February 23, 1824.—50tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824.

Burrell Benton and others, *vs.* Hugh Campbell.—Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that if the said Defendant does not come in and file his answer to the petition in the above suit, on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, it will be taken pro. confesso, heard ex parte, and the prayer of the petition granted.
6t59. W. DISMUKES. C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.
From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

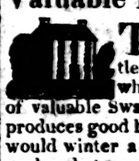
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker *vs.* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.
From the Records,
53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf
B. W. WILLIAMS.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.—The bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia, "more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States, and providing for the discipline thereof," was taken up for consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dickerson in the chair, Mr. Chandler briefly explained the objects of the bill, and the points upon which it varies from the present laws on the subject. Mr. Smith suggested the propriety of taking up the bill by separate sections.

The first section having been read accordingly, Mr. Chandler stated, that the only variation between this section, and the existing law, is, that it provides for a general registering of all the persons liable to do military duty. This section was amended by an insertion, to make it applicable, as well to the territories, and to the District of Columbia, as to the several states.

The second section specifies those who shall be exempted from the provisions of the act. They are the same as are now exempted by law from the performance of militia services.

The third section provides for the arrangement of the militia of the respective states, into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislature of each state may direct, &c. Mr. Chandler stated, that there was only an immaterial alteration proposed, by this section, from the existing system. Mr. Hayne objected to this section, as it provides for an arrangement of the militia, which has already been made. Mr. Chandler stated, that the object of this bill was to repeal all other laws on the subject, and embody the whole militia system in one general bill, in order that the officers and men might see, at one view, what their duty was, and what would be required of them. On motion of Mr. Barbour, the section was amended, by inserting, after the time of six months, within which the arrangement is to take place, the words "where such arrangement has not already been made."

The fourth section respects the elite companies of each battalion, their officers, arms, equipments, &c. It differs from the present system only by providing that, where there are no companies of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen, the two oldest companies in the regiment shall act as light infantry; and that, whenever any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the cavalry, shall neglect, for the space of two months, to keep a horse, he shall be discharged from the cavalry, and be required immediately to do duty in the infantry.

The fifth section provides "that the militia, enrolled as aforesaid, shall, within 12 months from and after the passing of this act, be divided into two corps. All those above the age of 18, and under the age of 28 years, shall form one corps, to be denominated the select corps. And all over the age of 28, and under the age of 45 years, shall form the other corps, to be denominated the reserve corps. Both the corps to be and remain under the same organization, and under the officers, as is before provided, and shall be called out, by companies, one day in each year, together, for the inspection of arms, and for the purpose of improvement in discipline."

Mr. Chandler stated that, under the provisions of this section, the select corps would probably consist of about 858,000, and the reserve corps about 4 or 500,000; and that the expense of time, &c. would not be greater than is at present incurred. Mr. Lowrie thought the number of the select corps would be too great, and the expense too burthensome. He moved to reduce the greatest age of that corps, in this section, from *twenty-eight* to *twenty-four* years. He thought it would be a curious select corps which consisted of half a million of men, and that the smaller number would be more efficient. He was, however, opposed to the section altogether.

Messrs. Smith, Holmes, of Maine, and Chandler, were opposed to the reduction of the specified age, and Mr. Mills spoke in favor of it. The question on striking out *twenty-eight years* was put, and carried. A motion to fill the blank with twenty-six years was lost. It was then moved to insert *twenty-five years;* which was adopted.

The sixth section was then read. It provides that the select corps, together with all officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia, shall be called out four days at one time in each year, by division, brigade, regiment, or battalion, for the purpose of training and perfecting them in military discipline. It further provides, that officers shall be daily detailed to command and train the troops so called out; and those officers who are not so detailed, shall be exercised and instructed in the line of their duty by some of the officers best qualified for that purpose: so that each officer will have an opportunity of commanding and receiving instruction during the four days aforesaid. It is left to the respective states to furnish the troops with such tents, camp equipage, and rations, as they may think proper.

Mr. Mills objected to this section of the bill, as transcending the powers vested by the constitution in the Congress of the United States. He read the constitutional provision on this subject, which gives to Congress the power of organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and governing such parts as may be employed in the service of the United States, but which reserves the authority of *training* the militia, to the the states, respectively. Mr. M. then proceeded to shew the incompatibility which he supposed existed between this article of the constitution and the sixth section of this bill.

Mr. Branch, also, opposed this section. Messrs. Chandler, Barbour, and Holmes, of Maine, contended against the unconstitutionality of this section.

Mr. Hayne moved to strike out the section, on the ground of its obvious opposition to the Constitution, and made some remarks in support of his motion.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the bill was ordered to lie on the table; and, on motion of the same member,

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, immediately thereafter,

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.—Mr. Breck offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce be instructed to report to this House whether any law exists in contravention of the provisions of the convention of the 3d July, 1815, made between this country and Great Britain: also, to inquire into the expediency of countervailing by law any duties on American tonnage, which Great Britain may lay thereon contrary to the stipulations contained in the aforesaid convention.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Breck stated, that it had a two-fold object; first, to inquire whether we had been to blame in contravening the provisions of the convention between this country and Great Britain; and, secondly, whether it would not be expedient to countervail, by law, any tonnage duty that may be laid contrary to treaty, by England. It appeared, by the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, that, so late as the 13th of February, resolutions were passed in the House of Commons, authorizing the British king to levy 94 cents per ton on American ships trading to his European dominions, and 60 cents per ton on our ships going to the West India colonies. The duty of 94 cents, Mr. B. thought, was at variance with the following stipulation, contained in the convention:

"No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States, on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe on vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels."

The convention contains no stipulation forbidding our government's countervailing all tonnage or other duty levied *in the colonies*. It is believed that a duty equivalent to one dollar per ton has been raised from our tonnage, since the West India trade has been open to our commerce; and this has been, in part, countervailed by us. But this we are perfectly at liberty to do, for it is a colonial concern, not incorporated into the convention. Not so on ships coming from Great Britain. Here we are restricted by a positive treaty stipulation; and if any treaty on such trade has been laid, it is entirely contrary to law—because a treaty is the supreme law of the land. If no such duty has been exacted at our custom-houses, it will be proper to countervail immediately, by a special act, any duty that Great Britain may impose upon our European trade. The tax of 94 cents on our commerce with the single port of Liverpool, will amount, on 136,000 tons of American shipping, that entered that port alone, in 1823, to one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars; and, upon our trade to other British European ports, to about seventy thousand dollars; making an additional charge upon our commerce of more than $200,000! As the resolution is only for inquiry, Mr. B. trusted that it would be sent to the Committee of Commerce.

[The extract from a London paper to which Mr. B. referred, we have not room for to-day.]

Mr. Newton and Mr. Cambreleng made some remarks in opposition to the resolution, as believing the inquiry unnecessary; and Mr. Mallary and Mr. Trimble, taking the contrary ground, made some observations in favor of it.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Foot, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire and report whether any arrangements can be made by which the letters addressed to the members of Congress while in session can be supplied at an earlier hour, and at a less expense.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the sale of the public lots and public lands belonging to the United States, in the District of Columbia, and that the proceeds be appropriated to the first section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between this City and Cumberland.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the House then again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill for amending the several acts laying duties on imports.

Mr. Baylies, of Mass. moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "one" and inserting "three," in the 65th and 66th lines, so as to make that clause of the section read as follows:

"On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than three dollars each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost three dollars, each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly."

Mr. Baylies supported this motion by a speech, in which he stated the benefits that would result, and gave a succinct history of this branch of manufacture, in this country, from its earliest origin, till it had grown to an annual amount of a million and a half of dollars. He stated the manner in which it had been ruined by the importation of Leghorn bonnets, to the amount, last year, of $800,000. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved to amend the 82d line, by striking out "two," and inserting "three," so as to make it read "On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, three cents per pound." The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Foot, of Conn. moved to amend the bill in the 148th line—"On muskets one dollar and fifty cents per stand," by adding the words following: "And on all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per cent. ad valorem." The motion being explained by Mr. Foot, was adopted without opposition.

Mr. M'Kim then moved to strike out the 177th line, viz: "On tallow four cents per pound." He supported his motion by a short speech, to which Mr. Tod replied. When, on motion of Mr. Foot, of Conn. the Committee rose, to leave time for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill; which, having been read and passed, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And then the House adjourned.

From the [Richmond] Constitutional Whig.

MR. CALHOUN.

Is Virginia to be persuaded soon to forget the eminent services of this gentleman, when in the Congress of 1812, he threw himself into the front of the vindicators of the honour and rights of his country? He assumed at that time, the ground which every Republican in the country, was proud to stand on with him. He proved himself intimately acquainted with her rights as well as her injuries, and he stood forth the ardent and admired champion of the Republican party, and of the virtuous administration of James Madison. At that time, even Mr. Ritchie condescended to admire and extol him—Since that period, however, he has dared to contemplate the brightest and most honorable prize, which can reward virtuous patriotism, with desiring eyes, and he has presumptuously placed himself in competition with Wm. *Harris* Crawford to obtain it. Without abandoning any of his former principles, but still professing his attachment to the Republican party—having done nothing to obliterate the gratitude due for his former services, but performing daily new and additional services to increase that gratitude—he has suddenly become obnoxious to the most venomous and unfeeling persecution which has for years been directed against any individual in this country, and that from a quarter whence he certainly had least right to expect it, from his former friends and coadjutors. Opposed as Virginia almost unanimously is, to his election to the Presidency, it is impossible she can desire exclusion by means so unjust and dishonourable—by heaping on him blackguard and unmerited abuse—by defaming his political principles—by ridiculing his respectable pretensions to *any* thing that the people have to give—and by trampling under foot the recollections of gratitude, which every just man ought to associate with the sound of his name—It was a maxim of Judge Roane, *fiat justitia ruat cœlum.* The Enquirer which, in his lifetime, consulted its own interest, and the honour and the interests of the country, by a docile obedience to his suggestions, has abandoned the maxim, as it has forgotten other of his precepts. It has not like the humane and christian knight, a tenderness for the weak, and a sympathy for the oppressed, bnt like the vulgar Sancho, much respect for the strong and contempt for the weak. It approaches Gen. Jackson with *great respect*, it feels for him the *sincerest gratitude*,—but it levels at John C. Calhoun, the man who stood by his country and his party when the rough grip of Judge Roane could scarcely hold the Enquirer to the track! it levels at him all its insult and derision. There never has been the remotest probability of Mr. Calhoun's getting the vote of Virginia—his denunciation to the people of this Commonwealth, was therefore gratuitous, as are the charges upon which it is founded, baseless and fictitious.

These observations are drawn from us, by no desire that we feel to see Mr Calhoun President of the United States. On the contrary, we wish no such thing, and on more than one occasion, expressed our objections to him. But no man of good feelings can bear to see a gentleman whose talents do an honour to his country, borne down by a torrent of base contumely: and all to contrast more strongly with his *defects* the *great virtues, purity and patriotism* of Wm. H. Crawford.

Hear the Enemy.—In speaking of the rejection of the electoral bill in the Senate of New York, Noah observes, that—

"We cannot avoid expressing our surprise that the vote was so close, on a question upon which the safety of the State, and probably the Union, depended. The howl originally set up about the "*people*," and the proposition to alter the system, originated in this city by a partisan of John C. Calhoun."

May Mr. Calhoun often receive such censure! If the radical party consider it criminal to sustain the rights of the people against combinations formed to govern them against their consent, they may be assured that every real patriot will consider it the highest praise. *Wash. Rep.*

Facts deserving attention in this community.—In Salem, Mass. the Poor House is a source of income to the amount of $1,300 per annum.—In Quincy, Mass. the labours of those of the poor who were able to do any thing, not only supported the sick and infirm, but also paid the interest of a debt contracted for the erection of a suitable house, and every year a part of the principal of that debt.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1824.

CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society, in presenting to the citizens of Cumberland county the premiums offered at their first exhibition for the encouragement of Agricultural economy and of Domestic Manufactures, regret that from the pecuniary inability of its funds, they are unable to award compensations adequate to the magnitude of the objects to which they relate. With the view, however, to the establishment of a system of husbandry, bottomed upon a basis permanent in its principles and useful in its operation, the Society, in the first instance, proposes to diversify the application of its funds, from the belief that the diffusion of its beneficial efforts will thereby become more general and more speedily propagated. With the view, therefore, to the promotion of these invaluable ends, the Society would fain look forward to the period not far distant, when the sphere of its patronage shall embrace the entire circle of agriculture.

Premiums, offered by the Board of Managers of the Cumberland Agricultural Society, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of said society, on the 2d inst. The Exhibition and Cattle Show to be holden at Meadow Branch, the farm of John A. Cameron, Esq. near Fayetteville.

Premium 1st. On the best crop of corn, made on not less than five acres of land, reclaimed either by draining or manure, $15, or a Silver Cup the value thereof.

2. For the best crop of cotton, made on no less than five acres of reclaimed land, $15, or a Silver Cup the value thereof.

3. For the best specimen of domestic Wine, unmixed with spirits, not less than ten gallons, $7 50.

4. For the most improved plan of a two horse plough, $3.

5. For the most improved plan of a one horse plough, $2.

6. For the best improved plan of a Scarifyer or Harrow, $4.

7. For the best Colt, not exceeding one year old, $10.

8. For the best Bull yearling, not exceeding 12 months old, $5.

9. For the best Heifer, not exceeding 12 months old, $2 50.

10. For the best Boar, not exceeding one year old, $2.

11. For the best Sow, not exceeding one year old, $2.

12. For the best Ewe, Ram or Weather, not exceeding one year old, $1.

13. For the best Mule, not exceeding one year old, $7 50.

14. For the best specimen of Domestic Woollen Cloth, not less than ten yards, $4.

15. For the best specimen of Cotton Cloth, not less than ten yards, $2 50.

16. For the best specimen of mixed Cloth, not less than 10 yards, $5.

17. For the best Cotton Counterpane, $3.

18. For the best pair of thread Stockings, $1.

19. For the best pair of Cotton Stockings, $1.

20. For the best pair of mixed Stockings, $1 50.

21. For the best specimen of Domestic Vesting, $12.

22. For the best Fur Hat, $3.

23. For the best Men's Saddle, $3.

24. For the best specimen of Butter, not less than ten pounds, $2 50.

25. For the most judicious and economical mode of raising and applying manures, $6.

26. For the best specimen of ploughing with a two horse plough, not less than a half acre, $10.

Regulations concerning the foregoing Premiums.—Premiums proposed on crops, shall be awarded on crops of the year 1824. Persons desirous of becoming candidates for premiums on crops, must give notice by letter, to the Secretary, on or before the 1st day of September next; stating the number of acres, and whether it be of corn or cotton, or both, and the place of his residence; also, the nature and quality of the soil, the manner of cultivation; if a corn crop, whether the lands are reclaimed by drains or improved by manure; and if by manure, the quantity and kind of manure, the time and manner of applying it, and if any used the preceding year.

The quantity and quality of the corn, as well as the quantity and quality of the cotton crops, must be stated on affidavit, together with the number of acres cultivated.

Premiums awarded on live stock, will be paid only on affidavit of the candidates, to the age of the animal. On Domestic Manufactures and mechanical improvements, satisfactory testimony will be required of their being manufactured and made within the county of Cumberland; but the Society reserves to itself the right of withholding the proposed premiums in any case where there appears no peculiar merit.

Live stock and Domestic manufactures must be produced at the exhibition.

On the last day of the exhibition, a fair will be opened for the sale of such live stock and other articles exhibited, as the owners may be disposed to sell.

Premiums for raising and applying manures, will not be awarded until the exhibition of 1825. Representations of raising and applying manures, to be made on affidavit of the candidates.

Premiums will be awarded by Committees of the Board of Managers.

JOHN A. CAMERON, *President.*
JAMES SEAWELL, *Secretary.*

In the Raleigh Register, of December 1[illegible], appeared the following editorial article:—

"*Connecticut.*—The following papers in this state support Mr. *Crawford* for the Presidency, viz: Hartford Times, New-London Gazette, Middletown Sentinel, Republican Advocate, Independent Observer, and New-Haven Herald."

In the Register of March 16, the editors say—"The New-Haven Herald, a paper devoted to the cause of Mr. *Calhoun*, contains the following candid remarks," &c. These "candid remarks" the editors quote, because they are in favor of the caucus nomination, and "go to prove that the opposition are daily yielding their pretensions in favor of Mr. Crawford." These remarks certainly prove no such thing:—they prove no more, (allowing both the statements of the Register to be correct,) than that the Herald, within the short space of three months, has supported Mr. Crawford, deserted him and gone over to the ranks of his opponents, and again changed sides by enlisting anew under Mr. Crawford's banner. If the opinions of such a political weather-cock can be worth any thing, the friends of Mr. Crawford may make the most of them; but we protest against their being received as any indication of public sentiment. The caucus, as far as we have heard, has not had the effect of adding a single unit to Mr. Crawford's strength; and as more than a month has now elapsed, since he was notified by the caucus committee of his nomination, without having signified his acceptance, it would seem that even he himself is disheartened, and hesitates as to what course he shall pursue.

The Recorder, a paper printed in Wilmington, says, that "*lying* is reduced to a kind of system in these our days;" that it "is an article of domestic manufacture, enough of which has been produced, during the Presidential contest, to furnish an article of exportation for years to come." If this article is so abundant with our neighbor, he would do well, perhaps, to ship off a cargo. It would be something of a hazardous speculation; but not more so than the one he is now engaged in.

In a debate in the House of Representatives, on an item in the Appropriation Bill, appropriating 25,000 dollars for the north Portico of the President's House, Mr. *Kremer*, of Pennsylvania, in a speech in opposition to it, said—"He did not think Congress had even a right to put up a *necessary* building, till we were able to pay for it." The word is *italicised* in the report of the speech, and we presume the honorable member, when he pronounced it, gave it a particular emphasis, in order to prevent any misapprehension. This singular exhibition of dignity in a member of the National Legislature, produced "a *laugh*, and a call to order,"—that's all!

NEW-YORK.

The New-York papers inform us, that the senate of that state have rejected the bill giving to the people the choice of Presidential Electors, which had previously passed the popular branch of the legislature. Knowing the strength of Mr. Crawford's friends in the senate of New-York, we were prepared for the result, and had conceded to that gentleman the whole force of that great and powerful state; but the very manner in which his friends acted in that state, will, in our humble judgment, defeat his election, if he previously had any chance.

It is a well known fact, at least we have not seen it contradicted, that the members of the present legislature, at least a large majority of them, were elected under the express understanding, that the PEOPLE were to have a voice in the choice of the electors. This point, we believe, if our memory is not treacherous, was conceded by the N. Advocate and Albany Argus, two of the most unyielding presses by which Mr. Crawford has been supported:—And yet, the senate of New-York, notwithstanding this pledge, forgetful of right, while in the possession of power, have denied to that very people, by whom they were delegated to perform a certain specific duty, in addition to their other legislative functions, all agency whatever in the choice of the first officer in the gift of a free people.

It is this very high-handed, arbitrary proceeding, in our opinion, that will insure the defeat of Mr. Crawford. The people in other states, who do not already stand pledged to support Mr. C. will rally around almost any other man, rather than support the pretensions of an individual, whose active and influential friends manifest such a total disre-

d in relation to the unequivocally ex-
ssed opinion of their immediate consti-
nts. A reaction is already manifesting
lf. In Connecticut, where his friends
ertained strong hopes of success, he has
en deserted by one of the oldest presses in
state, and others that had remained neu-
l, have come out against him. Even here,
Virginia, emphatically his strong hold,
friends are too honest and independent
to condemn the unwarrantable proceed-
of the senate of New-York.
With New-York in favor of Mr. Craw-
d, the election will ultimately devolve on
House of Representatives, where, as we
k occasion to observe some weeks ago,
chance is utterly hopeless, if an opinion
to be formed upon the result of the late
ucus. In the H. of R. under no circum-
nces that we can perceive, will he obtain
re than six votes, to wit—Georgia, No.
rolina, Virginia, Delaware, N. York, and
rhaps Maine. Is there another state that
calculates upon? If there is, we are ig-
rant of it.
Since it is almost demonstrable, that Mr.
awford cannot be elected, (and his popu-
rity is evidently on the wane) how stand
e prospects of the other candidates? Mr.
alhoun has been virtually withdrawn—Mr.
dams will carry with him the six N. Eng-
nd states, New-Jersey, and perhaps Mary-
nd. Gen. Jackson will divide the West
ith Mr. Clay, including the states south of
eorgia, and obtain also Pennsylvania and
outh-Carolina. From present appearan-
es, we deem it probable that Mr. Clay will
t be placed before the H. of R. the with-
rawal of Mr. Calhoun from the controver-
, having given Gen. Jackson such an ad-
itional strength, as to render it almost cer-
in that he will be one of the number out of
hich the choice is ultimately to be made by
e House of Representatives.

This being the state of the case, and Mr.
rawford being considered out of the ques-
on before the House of Representatives,
e contest will lie between Mr. Adams and
Gen. Jackson.—How that body will decide,
e think cannot be doubtful, unless, indeed,
ontrary to all human calculation, the states
riendly to Messrs. Clay and Crawford
hould, in the House of Representatives, sup-
ort Mr. Adams.—*Pet. Republican.*

From the New Haven Pilot.

The Tariff.—One of my neighbours, Mr. Park, who knows nothing beyond the bounds of his farm, inquired of another, Mr. Claus, who knows enough in his way, what was meant by *The tariff*? Upon which Claus told him, that the Tariff was a great black trotting horse, 17 hands high, raised in Pennsylvania, first taken to Washington market by *Baldwin*, of Pittsburg; but as no one would buy him, he was now hired and used as the great hobby horse of the capital: that one *Condiet*, of Jersey, was the groom, who brought him out every morning into the Washington Circus, well oated and curried; that *Tod* of Pennsylvania generally mounted him first, to shew his goings; that Mr. *Clay* often rode him, and had once or twice forced him into a canter. There was frequent mountng and dismounting of the great horse; but he was generally found at night where he started.

Well, says Park, is it not very costly to keep such a horse? To be sure it is, says the other, he consumes every day more provender than the price of your farm would purchase. Then, says Park, mercy defend us from all great, black, trotting, hobby-horse Tariffs.

Little did the honest man dream, that few men ever get into any great offices, but upon the back of some great trotting horse.

Mr. Leslie's River Glass.—We had intended to notice this simple, but ingenious invention, in our last. It is a tube, that may be varied in length as occasion shall require, about an inch broad at the top, where the eye is applied, and regularly enlarging to the bottom, which bears a proportion to the other end, about 10 to 1, in diameter. Each end is glazed. The use of it is to examine the bottoms of rivers, &c. The great reason why one cannot look through water to the bottom, is the reflection and refraction of the rays of light upon arriving at the surface. This glass overcomes that difficulty, by extending the eye as it were, into the denser medium, and making use of the light which is in the water, where the rays pursue right lines, as well as in the rarer medium of the air. For use in the night, it is fitted with lamps suspended near the bottom in a shorter cylinder, which goes on over the top of the tube and descends till the bottom of the cylinder is as low as the bottom of the tube, and there it is secured. In the space between the cylinder and tube, lamps are suspended; the mouth of the cylinder, as well as the tube, being glazed. To let off the smoke of the lamps, and supply them with air, two small pipes, the first from the top, and the second from the bottom of the cylinder, lead up the side of the tube. The lamps throw a strong light around, and the bottom of the river is easily examined. The correctness of the principle, on which the value of this instrument depends, has been fully tested by every swimmer who has opened his eyes under water, and thus discovered what, while his eyes were above the water, he could not discern.

The use of such an instrument will readily occur. Among other interesting ones, the speedy recovery of drowned bodies is one, and it would doubtless be the means of saving many lives. Lost property too may be found, and the impediments to excavation discovered, and their removal facilitated.

The name of the inventor of this River Glass is William Leslie, of Lansingburgh, originally from Massachusetts. For a short time past he has been employed in this city. He is well known in this vicinity for his mechanical ingenuity.—*Troy Sentinel.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter, just received and dated

"MEXICO, JAN. 28, 1824.

"I enclose you a proclamation of the government, by which you will see that we have had a terrible tumult in this city, which lasted several days, and only ended yesterday. It was commenced by General Lobato, with a view to induce the Congress to change the ministry, and put the Europeans out of office. He, however, soon found his error, and submitted with the greater part of his officers, when the cudgels were taken up by others, who obstinately refused to succumb, and were happily made prisoners to the number of twenty-two. Among these were three colonels, and many lieutenant-colonels. Several of the prisoners were condemned to death last night, and pardoned to-day, when they were on the point of being executed. All, however, is now quiet, and as Congress will undoubtedly change the people at the head of the government, we may again hope for tranquility. These occurrences have retarded the departure of the convoy of money for Alvarado."

We have in our hands the Proclamation mentioned in the foregoing extract. It is dated the 27th January, and states that the wisdom and extraordinary vigor of the Sovereign Congress has just saved the country from a dreadful crisis.

[*National Gazette.*

The following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in the North of Europe, under date of January 22, will be read with interest—coming, as it does, from an intelligent and respectable source.

Balt. Amer.

"I have read, with great satisfaction, the President's most interesting, well conceived, and spirited Message. You can have no idea of the sensation it has created in Europe; in every country it has been read with the deepest interest; and there is not a man, who is not the tool and slave of tyranny, who has scrupled to give to it the approbation of his heart, and very generaliy, of his tongue. Take my word for it, the threats and intimations of the Holy Alliance, as respects South America, will all pass over. What their wishes are, there can be no doubt; and if they could restore things to the old regime, they would begin to work to-morrow. But they know and feel the impossibility of the thing; they see the evident junction of the two great maritime nations, the United States and Great Britain, in case any move should be made in Spanish American affairs, and that they would be irresistible.

"The President's Message may prolong the existing peace of the world, however continental cabinets may dislike its doctrines, and newspapers may decry it, its author, and his country. Indeed, I would not be surprised if all parties in Europe were to go to work, to see which can get the start in securing commercial advantages with the new Governments in South America, instead of attempting to load them again with Castilian fetters. I feel confident that France will recognize their independence, and the Republic of Colombia in its present form, in 1824. Russia will not follow the example so soon."

Crops in England.—it is confidently stated in letters from England and Scotland, that the British government papers were preparing the minds of the people for the opening of the ports for the admission of foreign bread stuffs. In England the stock is far short of the usual crop, and in Scotland the crop was the worst in the memory of man, that of 1816 not excepted.

Dr. PERCIVAL (distinguished for his poetic talents) has been appointed by the President and Senate an Assistant Surgeon in the army, to be stationed at West Point. The duties of a lecturer in Chemistry, are assigned to the station.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

Webster's Dictionary.—It is intimated in a New Haven paper, that Noah Webster, Esq. intends to proceed to England, for the purpose of publishing the large Dictionary he promised in his small one, 18 years ago, in that country. Notwithstanding the peculiarities of Mr. Webster, some of which no English ear or eye can well approve, we have no doubt, if he bestowed the attention to the subject of which he has evinced the capacity, that he will produce a work, which will find its way to a rank in literature near the side of the gigantic Johnson.

Carolina Gazette.

The American Colonization Society, have voted that the territory near Cape Messurado, shall be called Liberia—and the town now laid out Monrovia—that application be made to Congress for assistance—and that auxiliary societies be formed in every state.

Burning in Effigy.—The Chillicothe paper of the 19th ult. informs us that on the preceding evening the people of that town assembled and burnt all the members of the Legislature from that county in effigy, excepting one, together with the clerk of the Senate. What produced the ferment was the non-election of Judges Cook and Armstrong, in particular; and it is understood also, that nearly ALL the Legislature have done this session, had prepared the public mind for this burst of indignation. The editor says—We hope that no more such proceedings will be had, either *here* or *elsewhere*, on the return of the members to their several homes, throughout the state.

Shad.—Three fine shad, caught in the North river, on the Jersey shore, opposite this city, were brought to market this morning, and purchased by Mr. Niblo at $3 each. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

Singular circumstance.—The following incident, perhaps without a parallel, took place a few days since in the house of Mr. John Minton, in Church street. In the course of the evening having occasion to leave his store for a few minutes, he left nearly a whole candle burning on an elevated candlestick. He returned in about ten minutes, but found the shop enveloped in darkness. He immediately lighted another candle and commenced searching for the lost one. After looking a considerable time, he was upon the point of desisting, when having accidentally opened a case in a remote part of the shop, he observed a light to issue from one of the corners. He took but little notice of it, supposing it was from a neighbor's kitchen, through a chink in the wall, but shortly after not feeling entirely satisfied, he again opened the case and found the light had increased to a considerable blaze. By the timely application of a few wet blankets the house and perhaps the whole block was saved; but how the fire originated was yet a mystery. It appeared afterwards that a rat in the absence of the owner had taken the lighted candle from the candlestick, travelled across a considerable quantity of flooring, clambered up a board a foot high, and then to his nest, and had thus communicated fire to the boards.—*Eve. Post.*

NEW-YORK, MARCH 13.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Thirteen persons including the master, Mr. Thompson, and the boatswain, Mr. Longiel, belonging to the U. S. schr. Shark, were unfortunately drowned on the 11th ult. by the capsizing of the launch of that vessel during a tremendous gale on the coast of Alvarado. The launch had been sent with 19 men on board, from the Shark to assist in getting off an English schooner, which ran on shore the night before on the reef outside from where the Shark was at anchor. They succeeded in getting off the schooner, and Mr. Thompson had piloted her inside the reef to the anchorage near the Shark. Mr. Longiel with 16 men were left to weigh the stream anchor of the Shark, which had been taken to her assistance. They succeeded in weighing anchor, soon after which the gale came on. The anchor was let go, and she held on until the boat began to fill; they then slipped, and kept before the wind for the shore—when within half a mile, a heavy sea struck her and she capsized. Only four persons escaped. The Shark and English schooner put to sea during the evening, and the former had with the utmost difficulty got into Punta Anton Lizardo, the only harbour on the coast. The English schr. had not been heard of. The brig Mereid of N. York, was struck by the gale when about 15 miles from port, but she succeeded in reaching Alvarado after running through the breakers on the bar in the midst of the tempest.—*Eve. Post.*

The Superior Court held by Chief Justice Hosmer, closed its session in this town on Friday last. We understand that the following criminals were sentenced during the term, viz.

Sally Jackson, for adultery, 3 years confinement in the county Jail. David Jackson, jr. her son, for bastiality, New Gate for life. David Wells, her brother, for attempt to commit a rape, New Gate for five years. Russell D. Reed, for adultery with her, New Gate for three years. Wheeler Davis, for forgery, New Gate for two years, and York Anthony for burglary, New Gate for two years.

[*Litchfield (Conn.) paper.*

The governor of Connecticut has appointed the 16th day of April to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout that state.

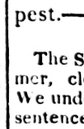
Thursday, the 18th day of April, is to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, in the State of New-Hampshire.

"A yard of red tape."—It has fallen to the lot of a yankee tinman in Pennsylvania, to verify this English cant phrase for a measure of liquor, by making (to evade the excise laws) a hollow tin *yard-stick*, which contained a pint, and marking it off into quarters and half quarters, by which honest Philpot sold his *blue ruin* by the *yard* in literal truth, without paying duty or licence for retailing it by the pint or gill.

Carolina Gazette.

A liberal Sentiment.—At the 4th of March dinner in Boston, a gentleman gave as a toast, "Health and happiness to the *Crawfordites*, and success to the *Adamsites*."

THE SUBSCRIBER,



HAS this stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Prunella Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.
55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

JUST received by the subscribers, per Steam Boat Henrietta,
30 Hhds. well assorted Crockery
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar.
And by the North-Carolina, daily expected,
20 Hhds. Molasses
12 do Sugar
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale at the Auction Store.
WILLKINGS & CO.
March 25.—2t56.

LIME,
For sale at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO.
March 18. 1824—4t57.

NEW BOOKS,
Just received at J. M'Rae's Book-Store.
St. Ronan's Well, by the Author of Waverly,
The Spae Wife,
Don Juan, 12th, 13th, and 14th Cantos,
King of the Peak,
Koningsmarke, or Stories of the New World,
Seventy Six, by the author of Logan,
Journal of Count Las Casas, complete in 8 vols.

SPRING GOODS.

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.
HAVE just received, and are now opening an *extensive assortment* of

New and Seasonable Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Linens.

4-4 and 7-8 Irish, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do brown and black do
5-4 do stout Sheetings
3-4 and 7-8 Lawns
3-4 to 10-4 Irish table Diaper
Superfine London Prints, Grecian and Parisian patterns
Fancy and Common Calicoes
Do Ginghams, checked and striped
Cambrics, 9-8 and 6-4, common and superfine
9-8 and 6-4 Book, Jackonet, Mull Mull, Lappett & Swiss } MUSLINS, plain & figur'd
Muslin Robes and Insertings
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings
Levantines, figured and plain, Satin do, White and green Florence, Blk. Sinchews and Sarsnet, Do Italian Lustring } SILKS.
Superior blk Silk Vesting
Blk and grey Camblet
Italian, Canton and Nankin } CRAPES.
Merino, Cashmere, Fancy Silk and Cotton } SHAWLS AND HAND'KFFS.
Bombazines, 3-4 and 6-4 black
Blk silk Cravats, plain and figured
Bandanna and silk Flag Handkerchiefs
Thread Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Men's and Women's cotton and silk HOSIERY
Men's Beaver, Woodstock, Buckskin, White Castor and Silk; Ladies' Kid, Beaver, White Castor and Long white Kid } GLOVES.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Cotton Cassimeres and Jeans
Vigonia Cassimers and Cassinetts
Nankeens, long and short yellow
Do do do blue
Russia Diaper
Do Sheeting (heavy)
Do Drill, white and coloured
Osnaburgs.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 and 6-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
3-4 and 6-4 white do do
3-4 to 5-4 Checks and Plaids
Superfine and common Cloths and Cassimers,
With a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Also,

A few cases Men's fine Hats
Do do do Roram and Wool do
Freeborn's patent Ploughs and Plough Castings
Loaf and Lump Sugar
10 casks Porter
10 bbls New-York Ale
Old Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, and Sherry } WINES.
Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin
Imperial, Gun Powder, Hyson, and Souchong or Black } TEAS.
Dupont's Gun Powder
Shot, Bar Lead, &c.
March 24, 1824.—3t57.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,
200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:
4*d*. 4½*d*. 5*d*. 6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. 20*d*. 24*d*. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,
6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. and 20*d*. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.
55*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOW opening, a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, which will be disposed of upon very low terms. Country Merchants and others, are requested to call and take a look before they purchase elsewhere.

ALSO,
3 Cases ladies' walking and prunella Shoes
1 do unbleached Shirtings
1 do men's Leghorn Hats, *cheap*
10,000 real Spanish Segars.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
(Person Street.)
March 17, 1824.—4t57.

SPRING GOODS.

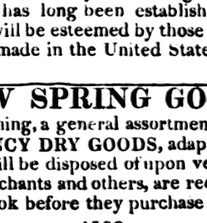
THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of *EUROPEAN, INDIA*, and *DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS*, adapted to the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, wholesale and retail.

ALSO,
20 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *very low*
100 nests Band Boxes
200 boxes Shaving Soap
5 cases Wool Hats
5 do Whittimore's Cotton Cards
200 doz. Shell, Ivory, and Imitation Combs, of every description.
Country merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
E. E. LEWIS.
March 16, 1824.—*54

Sugar, Vinegar, &c.

12 Barrels Sugar,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar,
ALSO,
1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.
Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. POWLER.
Feb. 9, 1824.—*49

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.



W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils*, and *Hatters' Materials*; among which are,
50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 lbs. best Spanish Flot. Indigo.
All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From* D.	C.	*To* D.	C
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do.		50		55
Peach,	-	do.		55		60
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		7		8
Beeswax, -	-	do.		31		32
Butter, - -	-	do		12		15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		18		27
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		23		24
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		21		22
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		12½		31
Corn, - -	-	bushel		42		45
Copperas -	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax -	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine, -	-	barrel.	4	75	5	
Superfine,	-	do	5	00	5	25
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5	00		
Mullet -	-	do	6	00		
Feathers -	-	lb.		35		37½
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, -	-	do		43		45
Ginger -		lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	00	3	25
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard -	-	lb.		8		10
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar -	-	lb.		8½		9
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	3	00	4	00
Molasses, -	-	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2	00	2	50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7½		8
Wrought	-	do				
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		85	1	00
Pork -	-	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	-	dozen	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper, -	-	lb.		22		25
Pimento, -	-	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		45		50
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins -	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags -	-	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	-	do	9		9	50
Loaf, -	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	-	do		75		80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		7½		8
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		17
German	-	do		17		1
Salt-Petre -	-	do		12½		2
Tallow, -	-	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson, -	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3	25	4	00
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x -	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, - -	-	bush.		85		90
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon.		33		35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

COHEN'S OFFICE, *Baltimore,* Feb. 26th, 1824.

RISE OF TICKETS IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

Only THREE drawings now remain to complete this splendid scheme—the wheels are IMMENSELY RICH in capitals—the great Capitals of

100,000 DOLLS.

the 20,000, 2 of 10,000, 5,000—7 of 1,000, &c. being still undrawn, and for all which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the CASH the moment they are drawn.

☞ In order to allow time for distant adventurers to renew their small prizes and to complete investments, the commissioners will continue their drawing on Thursday, the 25th of *March*, on which day the price of tickets will be advanced to TWENTY DOLLARS—in the meantime the rates will continue as follows:

Whole Tickets	15 00	Quarters	3 75
Halves	7 50	Eighths	1 87

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, *Market-st. Baltimore.*

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Baltimore.*

☞ Orders will also be received at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where the official lists of the regular drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all tickets, *gratis.* 3t55

The Circulating Library

BEING about to be closed, the holders of the following books, which are out, will please to return them without delay:—

1st Vol. Prideaux' Connexions,
5th do British Prose Writers,
2d do Taylor's Sermons,
1st do Tom Jones,
1st do Pindar's Works,
1st & 2d vols. Peregrine Pickle,
5th & 7th vols. Quarterly Review,
2d vol. Justinia,
2d do Las Casas' Journal.
March 17.— JOHN McRAE.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

WOMAN—BY JAMES STUART.

When half creation's works were done,
Just formed the stars, the glowing sun,
And softly blushing skies;
And wide across earth's dewy lawn,
Gleamed the first glances of the dawn,
And flowers began to rise:

Clad in her robe of tender green,
Nature delighted viewed the scene,
Pleased with each novel form;
And from each sweetly opening flower,
From hill and vale and shady bower,
She culled some lovely charm.

Soft o'er the lily's glowing white,
Tinged with the trembling ray of light,
She shed the rose's flush;
Just as the first-born morning gale,
Light-breathing o'er the spicy vale,
Deepened its virgin blush.

She drew the diamond from the mine,
And lustre from the stars that shine
Amid the cloudless sky,
And purest pearl, obscurely spread,
In ocean's dark and gloomy bed,
Remote from mortal eye.

She took the balmy violet's blue,
The sweet carnation's mellow hue,
Rich with the tear of night;
Though the young beam of rising day
Had melted half that tear away,
In the first stream of light.

And now in elegance arrayed,
Her last, her fairest work she made,
Almost a seraph's frame:
To animate this form was given
A gentle spirit sent from Heaven,
And Woman was her name.

Then o'er her softly-smiling face
She lavished every winning grace,
And every charm was there,
Upon her eye the violet's blue,
Upon her cheek the rose's hue,
The lily every where.

Yes, on that eye was seen to play
The lustre of the stellar ray,
The diamond's humid glow!
She threw, to form her bosom's globe,
Life's tender flush and beauty's robe,
On wreaths of virgin snow.

Then Woman's lips in smiles withdrew
Their veils of rich carnation hue,
And pearls appeared beneath;
And blest Arabia seemed to pour
The perfumes of its spicy store,
To mingle with her breath.

Hark! Hark! she speaks, and silver strains
Melodious floating o'er the plains,
A nameless joy impart!
The Nightingale has caught the tone,
And made that melting voice his own
That vibrates on the heart.

Fond Nature cast her glance around
The glowing sky, the flowery ground,
The day diffusing sun;
On Woman last, her darling child,
She gazed; and said, with accents mild,
"Creation's work is done."

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE LONDON NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CASTLE BUILDERS.

It is well for man that his mental amusements are frequently calculated for restoring his intellectual faculties when they are wearied with exertion; and not a little singular that this renovation should be sometimes effected by the exercise of those functions which have been most recently in use. The mind, perhaps, never really tires; it is only the corporeal organs, through which impressions are received, that suffer fatigue, and require intervals of rest. Suppose we are exhausted ever so much by thinking on an abstruse subject for a long time together: let us lay it by and commence building castles in the air, we at once forget our exhaustion. Lucid forms come before us, a fairy region opens to our view glittering with unrivalled splendours, bright suns scatter with their golden rays the lassitude that oppressed us, we make for ourselves a little heaven and enjoy all its glories.—all nature and art, the worlds of truth and fiction, lay their wealth before us, and the mind recovers itself in the enjoyment of its own air-woven paradise, and finds relaxation from what appears to be almost the cause of its suffering. I am fond of castle-building; and who is not? It is delightful to lay one's head on the pillow at night, and rear these airy edifices, which, though flimsy fabrics, it must be granted, amuse and restore the mind at the time we are at work upon them. Those who cannot thus indulge, may be very safely put down for dull and unimaginative beings, having no buoyancy, mere ponderous clods—"leaden souls that love the ground." The castle builder's is a region

> ——of calm and serene air,
> Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot
> Which men call earth.

He may visit the "sphery chime," command time and subdue space. He may surmount physical impossibility, and with inexhaustible ardour follow his object over every impediment. Neither dungeons nor bars, situation nor climate, can rob him of his recreation.—Castle-building, to be brief, is an enjoyment less liable to be disturbed by external appliances than others. It is essentially a thing of mind, an intellectual banquet. On retiring to rest when sleep flies from us, during a morning walk, or in an after dinner chair, it is delightful to give place to this beguiler of mental *ennui*. The subject will necessarily always prove an agreeable one. Last night, after a series of complicated operations, and begging a question or two, I cut an excellent canal, from the Nicaragua lake into the Pacific ocean, communicating with the gulf of Nicoya. I calculated all probable obstacles, and soon overcame them. I entered into a treaty with the local government. I took levels, built my locks, and finally, in an hour or two, rendered the navigation a matter of small difficulty for vessels of six or seven hundred tons. I drew for money to carry on my work upon the sums allotted and expended for Northern expeditions, which I again collected into masses for my purpose, and found that I was possessed of ample funds; that Captain Parry need labour no more among the Polar ice, that our merchants might ship goods of Panama *via* the gulf of Florida, and receive their returns in little more than the short space of time required for a Jamaica voyage, and that the East India Company might trade to China, and import teas and mandarins by the route of Cape Blanco. I had at last the satisfaction of seeing a British squadron, consisting of three deckers, pass through my canal into the Pacific.

But I shall be told, perhaps, that all castle building is "blear illusion," and that though every instance of it may not be followed by the consequences which overtook the unlucky castle-builder Alnaschar, the glass seller, in the Arabian Nights, it is equally empty and unsubstantial. But I contend that it is better to build castles, than not to employ the mind at all—than to lie down like the boor and steep both body and soul in oblivion, or to sit in one's after-dinner chair a very corpse with respect to intellectual action. The first hint thus casually afforded to the mind has been sometimes brought within the limits of possibility, shaped and fashioned for practical use, and ultimately proved of important service to society. Castle-building differs essentially from what students call "thinking;" in the latter case the mind is employed in one particular way upon a given subject with the greatest degree of intensity. No play is allowed to the imagination; but the mental fibre, if I may so express myself, the vibrations of which belong to that one subject, becomes overstretched and overworked, and is injured by being kept a long time acting in the same direction. Castle building, on the contrary, adapts itself to all the different functions of the mind, and to those in a peculiar manner which are agreeable to us at the moment. It may thus be styled a sort of spiritual game, invigorating while it affords delight, and enabling us to return with fresh energy to close study. There is something highly agreeable in the quiescence we experience when we are rearing these shadowy edifices: fancy has full play, and we invent the most graceful images—our thoughts reflect "colors dipt in heaven"—an interval of that happiness is felt, which consists in an absence from every disagreeable sensation, and the enjoyment of a delightful illusion. Thus in the midst of the turmoil of life, in the very jaws of care and sorrow, we snatch a momentary respite from the troubles that environ us. Our enjoyment is not like dreaming, defective in its essentials, the judgment at one time being asleep with the body, and at another time the memory, so that the images which appear before us are incongruous and defective. The castle builder is awake in the full plenitude of his mental functions; he may ride, or walk, or sit, or lie, and enjoy his amusement.

But it is obvious that the architecture of the edifices so constructed will partake of the leading character of the individual that plans them, and be covered with the hue of the habits and manners to which he has been accustomed. What an infinite variety of these schemes must be eternally at work, and how amusing a couple of hundred of close printed folios would be, descriptive of the better part of them, especially of those that are begotten by genius, and that

> "Float in light visions round the poet's head."

Different nations also have their characteristics, agreeably to the peculiar impressions of each. The East is the centre of magnificent sensual castle-building, if we may judge from the fictions of the people. Incited by opium, the disciple of Mahomet sits stately and speechless upon his rich carpets for hours together, building palaces of topazes and emeralds, stocking his harems with the beauties of Paradise, and guarding them with the most faithful of eunuchs of Africa, now lulled to repose by soft music in the midst of the luscious dances of the most beautiful Circassian slaves; quaffing rich wine for sherbet, slyly, out of ruby cups, in spite of the commands of the Koran; inflicting the bastinado even upon grand vizirs; cutting off the heads of Christian dogs; impaling Israelites; exploring enchanted islands, and supping with Mahomet and Cajira in the third heaven. At a less magnificent extreme of castle-building, but equally delightful to the architect, is the sober London citizen. His harem contains but one plump carneous fair-one, the emblem of plethoric vacuity, in whose presence he rears his more humble edifice over a pipe and brown-stout after a calorific supper. The fabric which his less excursive and more humble fancy erects, will be limited by the possession of a brick house of two or three stories in the City-road, or in the purlieus of Hackney, a one-horse chaise, a hot joint every day, with added pudding to "solemnize the lord's," in a state of retirement from his shop in Cripplegate. His utmost stretch of mind never grasps a coach and-four, nor does his notion of space extend much beyond Finchley in one direction, and Norwood in another; a steam-boat line to Margate, perhaps, excepted. Beyond this, the world, save through the speculum of a newspaper, is a *terra incognita*, and never enters into his fancies. Yet while contemplating the *Ultima Thule* of his desires, he is equally satisfied with the turban'd Mussulman in the pomp of his paradisaical meditations. How infinite the variety between the before-mentioned extremes—the merchant gazing on his visionary plums, and aping the nobility at the West end; the parson contemplating accumulated tithes, pluralities, mitres, and translations; lawyers dazzling themselves with the glitter of gold gathered from litigations, bankruptcies, and felonies, amid a harvest of human misery; statesmen enjoying premierships with submissive parliaments and easy sovereigns; painters with cartoons out-Raphaelling Raphael, and imagining themselves without rivals; booksellers, each with an army of Scotch novelists; courtiers with toy-shops, ribbons, and baubles; princes with newly usurped powers and uncontrolled authority; and authors with literary leisure and literary glory.

Certain great geniuses have been notorious for castle-building. Fontenelle, the centenarian, was so accustomed to indulge in erecting these airy fabrics, that he may be said, fairly enough, to have lived as much out of the world as in it, and by this means there can be no doubt he prolonged his life. His perfect indifference to all those matters that commonly raise a great interest among mankind in general, made his temper even and placid, and his love of castle building contributed to his long good health. Deaths, marriages, earthquakes, murders, calamities of all kinds, scarcely affected him at all. He built castles by day and by night, in society and out of it. His body was a machine with a moving power, and went through its actions mechanically, but his mind was generally in some region far remote from the situation it occupied. He got at one time among the stars, found them peopled, and began to study the laws, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants of worlds many million times farther from the earth than thrice to "th' utmost pole." Going one day to Versailles early in the morning, to pay a visit to the court, he was observed to step under a tree, against which he placed his back, and beginning to castle-build, he was found pursuing his architectural labours in the evening upon the self-same spot. Kings, courtiers, and such "small gear," were unable to abstract him from following his favourite amusement, when the temptation of enjoying it was strong. Perhaps Fontenelle and Newton may illustrate the difference between the profound thinking of the scholar, and the amusement of which we are treating. Newton directed all his faculties into one focus upon a single object, proceeding by line and rule to develope the mystery which it was his desire to unravel. No play was allowed to the fancy, nor operation to more than one faculty of the soul at once; it is this which is wearying to the frame, that gives pallor to the student's complexion, and frequently abridges life. Your castle-builder, on the contrary, may be a ruddy, florid, healthy personage. He quaffs an *elixir vitæ*; his abstractions arising only from a pleasurable pursuit in following his wayward fancies, and not from painful attention to a single subject. Sancho Panza was something of a castle-builder, jolly-looking as he was. I mention him merely to show its effect on the person. When he appeared asleep, and his master demanded what he was doing, he replied, "I govern," being at that very instant busy in regulating the internal affairs of the island of Barrataria, of which the worthy Don had promised him the government when he had conquered it himself. Don Quixote, on the other hand, was not a castle-builder of the higher class. He called in the strength of his arm to aid his delusions, believing to be matter of fact those airy nothings which the true castle-builder regards as recreative illusions, and which cease to be harmless, if he attempt to realize them. The Knight of Cervantes took shadows for substances, and this leads me to denominate the style of castle-building which I contend is so agreeable, refreshing, and innoxious—the Poetic, in contradistinction to what may be called the Prose order. The last delusion is a species respecting something, the attainment of which is possible, though it is extremely difficult and improbable. In furtherance of the actual realization of our schemes, we lay under contribution every moral and physical aid. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was an adept in this kind of castle building, as his conversation with Cineas proves. When we have taken Italy, what do you design next? said Cineas; Pyrrhus answered, to go and conquer Sicily. And what next?—then Libya and Carthage. And what next? Why then to try and re-conquer Macedon, when, his legitimateship said, they might sit down, eat, drink, and be merry, for the rest of their days. Cineas drily advised the king to do that which was alone certainly in his power—the *last* thing first. In like manner, a German author has recently constructed a castle: he has undertaken a work, which for bulk and labour will leave Lopez de Vega and Voltaire sadly in the lurch. It is to include the history, legislation, manners and customs, literature, state of arts, and language of every nation in the world from the beginning of time; and this, which he proposes to complete himself, will occupy him laboriously for half a century, and carry his own age several years beyond the hundred. The French are clever at this style of castle building: they plan admirably well, commence their labours with enthusiasm, but leave off in the middle of them. Canals, harbours, triumphal arches, constitutions, and Utopian plans of polity, abundantly attest this. Who but a Frenchman would have written to Franklin, offering, with a preliminary apology for his condescension, to be King of America, and actually expect pecuniary remuneration for humbling himself to such a purpose! Poor Falstaff was one of this latter class of castle builders, though it must be confessed he had something of a foundation upon which to erect his edifice, when he heard the Prince of Wales was king, and exclaimed, "Away, Bardolph, saddle my horse—Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine—Pistol, I will double charge thee with dignities." So are lovers who cherish extravagant hopes and imagine their mistresses to be something between a very woman and an angel—like fish, neither flesh nor fowl. The supporters of a balance of power in Europe, for which England has entailed on herself and upon her posterity such an enormous debt, is like Falstaff's interest with the new king, and, together with the payment of the said debt, a piece of castle-building worthy of King Pyrrhus.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.

There is one apology, in the increasing extravagance of the modern fair, for the ridiculous rage that exists among the gentlemen, afer rich sweet-hearts; and maidens have a not less tenable excuse for making sure of a full purse, since an empty head is very likely to accompany it.

The really prudent, and somewhat homebred man, feels obliged to relinquish the idea of marriage altogether, or defer it to a late period, because it is justly considered a hazardous adventure to marry, on the score of supporting the expenses of a modern living.—But this idea shall have a separate chapter.

The first inquiry that young men make now, when a woman is proposed for a wife, is, "is she rich?" And for variety, or a salvo, "is she handsome?" Let a husband die and leave a rich widow; or a rich heiress drop into the market, Lord bless us! how beaux scamper,

> ——"Hound like
> In full cry to catch her!"

If there is any shame in this state of things, if sacrificing feelings, that should have their source in the most generous and elevated considerations, to "*beauty and booty*," is worthy abhorrence; then, methinks, the present generation deserves an unenviable share of "*blushing* honors."

It is not very likely I shall have much cash to give with my daughters; and, in fact, I don't want any to give. God grant they may have good sense, a wholesome appearance, unsuspected virtue, affectionate hearts, industrious habits, and then—why, if nobody wants to marry them, they shall help to comfort me in my old age, and help to bear up my spirit when about to "return to him who gave it."

I am an old fashioned fellow, it is true; but I recollect, when I got married, I made no account of money; and if I was going to marry again, I would look for a poor girl rather than a rich one. If I have a wife, a good one is essential to my happiness, and riches are not. The Athenian General was right:—"I had rather marry my daughter to a *man* without an estate, than to an *estate* without a man."

LABAN.

Repartee.—In the Supreme Court while the Attorney General and Mr. Clay were arguing a cause, the former spoke of a certain statute, no matter what, of 1796, which was *merged* in another of 1797. Mr. Clay, in replying to this part of the argument, having forgotten the precise phraseology of Mr. Wirt, substituted the word *absorbed* for *merged*, and professed not to understand this legislation by *absorption*: Mr. Wirt disclaimed having used such language. He was sorry to spoil the gentleman's wit, as he was so seldom witty. Mr. Clay perceived the attorney general was a little disturbed and probably feeling the hit himself, instantly retorted. He regretted to witness in that gentleman so much gravity; for he would appeal to the honourable Court, that his friend was as seldom *grave* as himself was *witty*. This piece of pleasantry between two such antagonists was not a little amusing to the ... of spectators. It may not perhaps bear ... peating, nor appear to good advantage ... paper, divested of the circumstances ... gave it point; but as Mathews used ... by way of chorus to some of his jokes, it ... *a great laugh at the time.*—*Statesman.*

ADVANTAGES OF SILK WAISTCOATS.

The power of electricity over the body ... well known—in fact, we can never ... health nor comfort, without a proper ... tion of it in the system. When this portion ... is deficient, we feel languid and heavy ... very foolishly pronounce a libel on the ... which is quite innocent, while we never ... pect the damp atmosphere for robbing ... of our electricity. Yet so it is—in ... weather, whether it be warm, cold or ... ty, we feel light and spirited, because ... air is a slow conductor of electricity ... leaves us to enjoy its luxuries. In misty ... rainy weather we feel oppressed and ... sy, because all moisture greedily ab... our electricity, which is the buoyant ... al of the body. To remedy this incon... ience, we have only to discover a good ... conductor of electricity to prevent its ... cape from the body; and this we have ... silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor ... that the thunder-bolt, or the forked ... ning itself, could not pass through the ... nest silk handkerchief, provided, that it ... quite dry. Those, therefore, who are ... to become low spirited and listless in damp ... weather, will find silk waistcoats, drawers ... and stockings, the most powerful of ... dials. Flannel is also good, but nothing ... powerful as silk. Washed leather is ... wise a non-conductor of electricity, and ... may be used by those who prefer it. But ... silk is by far the best; and those who dislike ... to wear flannel next to the skin, will find ... qual benefit by substituting cotton shirts, ... drawers, and stockings, with silk ones over ... them; or where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk, ... for the silk should always be outermost. ... We like to give reasons for our advice, and ... our readers may depend on the philosophy ... of these recommendations—we can answer ... for their being practically correct.

Silk, indeed, should be used in every possible manner by the weak—in the lining of ... sleeves, in the stiffners of neckcloths, and ... ven in the entire backs of surtouts, cloaks, ... mantles, and in the coverlets of beds, &c. ... and where health is in question, it will ... the end be found to be the most economical ... stuff that can be used, as it will save many ... an apothecary's bill. When it can be ... principal means of preventing consumption, rheumatism, gout, inflammations, melancholy, madness, and even suicide itself, ... no expense ought to be spared.

[*Edinburg Weekly Chronicle.*

Marriage.—There was lately married in Nashville, (Ten.) a Leghorn Bonnet to a pair of Corsetts. Some gentlemen who attended the celebration, and who happened to carry magnifying glasses about them, say there was a lady concealed in the former, and a gentleman laced up in the latter.

MORAL.

MAHOMET AND JESUS, AS PROPHETS COMPARED

The gospel had no competitor till the great and successful impostor Mahomet arose. He indeed pretends a commission to all the world, and found means sufficiently to publish his pretences. He asserts his authority upon the strength of revelation, and endeavors to transfer the advantages of the gospel evidence to himself, having that pattern before him to copy after. But with respect to this instance, I persuade myself it can be no very distracting study to determine our choice.

Go to your natural religion; lay before her Mahomet and his disciples arrayed in armour and in blood, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands and tens of thousands, who fell by his victorious sword; show her the cities which he set in flames, the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, and the miserable distress of all the inhabitants of the earth. When she has viewed him in this scene, carry her into his retirements: show her the prophet's chamber, his concubines and wives; let her see his adultery, and allege revelation and his divine commission to justify his lust and oppression. When she is tired with this prospect, then show her the blessed Jesus humble and meek, doing good to all the sons of men, patiently instructing both the ignorant and the perverse. Let her see him in his most retired privacies: let her follow him to the mount, and hear his devotions and supplications to God. Carry her to his table to view his pure fare and hear his heavenly discourse. Let her see him injured, but not provoked. Let her attend him to the tribunal, and consider the patience with which he endured the scoffs and reproaches of his enemies. Lead her to his cross, and let her view him in the agony of death, and hear his last prayer for his prosecutors: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!'

When natural religion has viewed both, ask which is the prophet of God? But her answer we have already had: when she saw part of this scene through the eyes of the centurion who attended at the cross, him she spoke and said, 'Truly ... was the Son of God.'